

naives would have produced but little effect. To repeat the causes in a few words, the vast increase which the tariff of 1824 and '25 gave to the fiscal action of the Government, combined with the causes I have enumerated, gave the first impulse to the expansion of the currency. This in turn gave that extraordinary impulse to overtrading and speculation (they are effects, and not causes) which has finally terminated in the present calamity. It may thus be ultimately traced to the connection between the banks and the Government; and it is not a little remarkable that the suspension of specie payments in 1816, in this country, and that of 1797, in Great Britain, were produced by like causes.

There is another reason against the union of the Government and the banks, intimately connected with that under consideration, which I shall next proceed to state. It gives a preference to one portion of citizens over another, that is neither fair, equal, nor consistent with the spirit of our institutions.

That the connection between the bank and the Government; the receiving and paying away their notes as cash, and the use of the public money from the time of the collection to the disbursement, is the source of immense profit to the banks, cannot be questioned. It is impossible, as I have said, to ascertain with any precision to what extent their losses and circulation depend upon it, but it certainly constitutes a large proportion. A single illustration may throw light upon this point. Suppose the Government were to take up the voracious beggar in the street and enter into a contract with him, that nothing should be received in its dues, or for the sales of the public lands in future, except gold and silver and his promissory notes, and that he should have the use of the public funds, from the time of their collection until their disbursement. Can any one estimate the wealth which such a contract would confer? His notes would circulate far and wide, over the whole extent of the Union, would be the medium through which the exchanges of the country would be performed, and his ample and extended credit would give him a control over all the banking institutions and moneyed transactions of the community. The possession of an hundred millions would not give a control more effectual. I ask would it be equal, would it be consistent with the spirit of our institutions to confer such advantages on any individual? And if not on one, should it be conferred on any number. And if not, why should it be conferred on any corporate body of individuals? How can they possibly be entitled to benefits so vast, which all must acknowledge could not be justly conferred on any number of unincorporated individuals?

I state not these views with any intention of bringing down odium on banking institutions. I have no unkind feelings towards them whatever. I do not hold them responsible for the present state of things. It has grown up gradually, without either the banks or the community perceiving the consequences which have followed the connection between them. My object is to state facts as they exist, that the truth may be seen in time by all. This is an age of investigation. The public mind is broadly awake upon this all important subject. It affects the interest and condition of the whole community, and will be investigated to the bottom. Nothing will be left unexplored, and it is for the interest of both the banks and of the community, that the evils incident to the connection should be fully understood, in time, and the connection be gradually terminated, before such convulsions shall follow as to sweep away the existing system, with its advantages as well as disadvantages.

But it is now—between citizens and citizens that the connection is unfair and unequal. It is as much so between one portion of the country and another. The connection of the Government with the banks, whether it be with a combination of State banks, or with a National institution, will necessarily centralize the action of the system at the principal point of collection and disbursement, and at which the mother bank or the head of the league of State banks must be located. From that point the whole system, through the connection with the Government, will be enabled to control the exchanges both at home and abroad; and with it the commerce, foreign and domestic, including exports and imports. After what has been said, these points will require but little illustration. A single one will be sufficient: and I will take, as in the former instance, that of an individual.

(To be concluded.)

Lamentable Occurrence.—A melancholy accident occurred in the family of William Cogswell, at Jamaica, L. I., on Monday by the explosion of a can of spirit gas. It appears that Mrs. Cogswell and infant were in bed, and Mr. C. had undressed himself but undertook to replenish a lamp, while lit, with spirit gas, when the whole ignited and exploded so as to be mistaken for a small cannon by the neighbors. This filled the chamber, a very small one, with a volume of flame. Mr. C. in his agony and terror, burst through a window and sat on the shed calling in intense misery for help. Mrs. C. sprang for the door which was locked and bolted, and after some time she escaped with her babe and shut the door, which had a great tendency to save the house. Mr. C. was taken to a neighboring house and medical aid procured, but without avail. He died on the following morning and the child on the afternoon of the same day. The unfortunate mother was so dreadfully burnt that the soles of her feet peeled off, and her dearest was momentarily expected.

The hundred largest Cities in the World.—A recent German publication gives the hundred most populous cities in the world: These are Jeddah, in Japan, 1,680,000 inhabitants; Pekin, 1,500,000; London, 1,300,000; Hain Lachow, 1,000,000; Calcutta, 900,000; Madras, 817,000; West Chanc, 600,000; Constantinople, 497,000; Bernares, 530,000; and the last Bristol, 87,000. Among the hundred cities, two contain a million and a half, two upwards of a million, nine from half a million to a million, twenty-three from two hundred thousand to five hundred thousand, fifty-six from one hundred thousand to two hundred thousand, and six from eighty-seven thousand to one hundred thousand. Of these one hundred cities, fifty-eight are in Asia, and thirty-two are in Europe, of which four are in Germany, four in France, five in Italy, eight in England, and three in Spain; the remaining ten are divided between Africa and America.

Gen. Jackson was in Nashville on the 26th ult., on a visit to his friends—to console with them, perhaps, on the late ejection of Mr. Grundy from the Senate of the United States.

Convenation of Editors.

According to previous notice, a Convention of the Editors of North Carolina assembled at the court-house in the city of Raleigh, on Wednesday the first day of November, inst. for the purpose of adopting measures for the mutual benefit of the whole fraternity.

The following presses were represented, viz: the *Standard*, *Star and Register*, of Raleigh; the *Recorder*, Hillsborough; the *Western Carolinian* and *Carolina Watchman*, Salisbury; *Southern Citizen*, Ashborough; *Spectator*, Newbern; *Observer*, Fayetteville; *Telescope*, Greensboro'; *Free Press*, Tarboro'; *Journal*, Charlotte; and *Spectator*, Milton.

On motion of Mr. Loring, Mr. Heartt, of the *Recorder*, was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Gales, of the *Register* Secretary.

After a free interchange of opinion, relative to the appropriate matters for the consideration of the Convention, on motion of Mr. Lemay, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Gales, Loring and Hampton, were appointed, with instructions to embody in a Preamble and Resolutions, the views of the Convention, and report the same to the Convention, to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Swain, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow, 10 o'clock.

Thursday, 10 o'clock.

The Convention re-assembled, when Mr. Gales, from the committee yesterday appointed, made the following report:

Of all the advantages which have resulted from what are called modern discoveries, it is now universally admitted that not one has produced so much benefit to society, as the art of printing. Its prodigious effect, not only in our own country, but throughout the world, is beyond estimation. Let political theorists argue as they may—let their wire-drawn speculations trace relations between things remote, and connect them by chains too subtle for the eye of common sense—let them account for the diffusive range of popular principles and their necessary concomitants, popular institutions—let them impute their stability to peculiar forms—we trace these wondrous effects to a single wondrous cause—THE PRESS.

This conclusion results from the reflection of a moment. What was the moral condition of man, at the epoch of the discovery of the art of printing? Monkish superstition hung like an incubus of night upon him. Kings ruled by direct permission of Heaven. The thunders of the Vatican spread consternation through entire kingdoms. It was the press that dissolved the spell. This was the great light that burst upon the world and dispelled its more than midnight darkness. This it was that gave wings to the spirit of the Reformation—a Reformation that extended far beyond the pale of the Church. It unfettered the intellect, and left free the human mind. It raised man from the dust, and taught him that he was not born the slave of his fellow-man. It stripped tyranny of its mask, and placed power and right in happy concert. It disseminated those immutable principles, which teach us that the end of all governments must be the happiness of man.

Such was the Press; but the fact is not to be concealed, that its present condition is far beneath what it should be, whilst the profits and character to be acquired by its conductors, are far from being commensurate with the benefits it has, and is still conferring upon society at large. Instead of being the luminary of truth and intelligence, it has been unfortunately converted, in too many instances, into a vehicle of ribaldry and personal defamation. In the political contest, instead of candid and conscientious approval or condemnation of measures, it has drawn forth from private life the venial errors of men, and, exaggerating an hundred-fold, has held them up to the public contempt and ridicule. Your committee are, however, gratified by the reflection that the press of North Carolina is as little obnoxious to these strictures as that of any other State in the Union. But we have all occasionally gone astray; and to elevate the character of the press, its conductors must carefully guard against those departures from a correct course, which have so great a tendency to impair its usefulness. By studiously cultivating a mutual spirit of kindness and forbearance, and by doing justice to one another, the conductors of the Press may raise it above the influences which have depressed it.

To aid in this "consummation, so devoutly to be wished," your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That it should be the pride, as it is the duty, of those to whom is confided the control of a free Press, to conduct it, that whilst, on the one hand, its whole energies shall be brought to bear upon public wrongs, the greatest care should be exercised, that, in no case, shall it violate the sanctity of private life. To this end, Editors should thoroughly abstain in their discussions, from all personalities and indecent language. They should employ Correspondents, in their heated controversies, to respect the character of the Press and the community, or to find the means of publication elsewhere; and, in a word, they should endeavor to make the Press, what it ought to be, the advocate of morality, rational and social order—the promoter of Arts, Science and Industry—and last, though far from least, the incorruptible champion of our Constitution and Laws.

2. Resolved, That it is the ardent desire of the members of this Convention, to advance the interest of all the Editorial fraternity throughout the State, and that we pledge ourselves to use our endeavors for that object, and to cultivate the good will and kind feelings of our brethren.

3. Resolved, That no statement or communication in relation to personal disputes or private con-

troversies shall be admitted into the columns of the public Journals of this State, or elsewhere, that is an Advertisement, and that double the ordinary rates be charged for any such Advertisement.—And further, that in no instance, will we insert an advertisement of a husband against his wife.

4. Resolved, That experience has demonstrated the necessity of having some uniform rules for our government in estimating the prices of Job Work and Advertising, and for this purpose, the following Table of charges be submitted to our brethren throughout the State, with a recommendation that they unanimously concur thereto:

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The first insertion of an Advertisement, not exceeding a square, or 240 cms, One Dollar, and 25 Cents for every continuance. Longer Advertising in like proportion.

Court Orders and Judicial Advertisements.

To be charged 25 per cent. higher, and a deduction of 25 per cent. to be made from the regular prices to Advertisers by the year.

PAMPHLETS.

The printing of Pamphlets to be charged as follows: Eighty cents for composing every 1000 cms, and a like sum for the printing of every Token, to which must be added, the price of paper, folding, stitching, covering, cutting, &c.

BOOK WORK.

Where the number of pages exceed 50, and the number of copies furnished is more than 1000, to be charged 60 cents only for composition, and the same for Press Work, per Token. Rule and Picture work to be charged double price.

JOE WORK.

Circulars and Addresses to be charged as Pamphlets.

Handbills, on Foolscap, quarto or other paper of that size, for 30 copies \$1 50, for 50 copies \$2, and 75 cents for every additional 100 copies.

Handbills on Medium, Royal or Super-Royal quarto, for 30 copies \$2 50, for 50 copies \$3, and \$1 for every additional 100 copies.

These prices are intended to apply to ordinary jobs of the sizes stated. When the matter is printed closely and embraces a greater number of cms than usual, then the Job to be charged at Pamphlet rates.

HORSE BILLS.

For a light one, 30 copies \$3.

Large ones in proportion, according to the size and number printed.

Small Cards, a single pack \$2, and \$1 for every additional pack.

Large Cards, a single pack \$3, and \$1 25 for every additional pack.

Blanks kept regularly on hand for sale, to be charged 75 cents per quire. Blanks printed to special order, for a single quire \$2, for every additional quire under five, \$1; exceeding five quires 75 cents per quire.

5. Resolved, That we will not employ any Journeyman Printer, or person pretending to be such, who has not served a regular apprenticeship, or who has failed to comply with his engagements to his master; or whose habits of honesty are justly impeachable.

6. Resolved, That if any Journeyman shall leave the employment of any Publisher, in debt to his employer, and without his consent, upon advertisement thereof, we will not employ such Journeyman, until he shall be reinstated in character by satisfaction to his said Employer.

7. Resolved, That the regulations adopted by this Convention be in force, from and after the first of January, 1826. Resolved, That three-fourths of the Editors of the State shall, by that time, have signed their assent to the same.

8. Resolved, That in order to ascertain the sense of those Proprietors of Printing establishments, not represented in this Convention, Messrs. Gales, Loring and Lemay, be appointed a Committee of Correspondence, with instructions to address a letter to each of them, asking their assent thereto, which, if duly given, shall be as binding as it were here.

9. Resolved, That if any Editor or Publisher shall forgo his pledge, after agreeing to the resolutions adopted by this Convention, all professional intercourse with him be immediately discontinued.

On motion of Mr. Loring, the report was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Swain,

Resolved, That the President of this Convention be, and he is hereby authorized to call another meeting of the Editors of the State, whenever a majority thereof shall make a request of him to that effect.

On motion of Mr. Hampton, the thanks of the Convention were returned to the President and Secretary, and the same addressed.

DENNIS HEARTT, Chairman.

WILLIAM R. GALE, Secretary.

M'NUTT, OF MISSISSIPPI.

The democratic candidate for Governor in Mississippi, is Maj. A. G. McNutt. The imputations against his private character are of a most extraordinary kind, to be made against any man—to say nothing of the accused being the aspirant to the chief magistracy of a state. It seems, from a communication in the Southern Whig, made by Gen. H. S. Foote, formerly of this State, that during the insurrection excitement in Mississippi, a very wealthy man by the name of Cameron was murdered. Certain negroes were tried and executed for the crime. Among the rest, was a free negro, Mercer Bird, who caused to be drawn up a confession or development of the facts of the case. This confession was to have been published; but it was not. Its contents are not stated; but they are strongly insinuated, and Gen. Foote says, it would consign the character of A. G. McNutt to infamy. Bird affirmed the truth of his narrative to the last, and when he was about to be buried into eternity, he prayed that he might never see Heaven or happiness, if there was a single untruth in his statement. His statement, however, might be false, but the sequel of the story gives it fearful probability. McNutt, though a close man, and without any obvious motive, expended large sums of money, in having Bird condemned and executed. In eight short months after the death of Cameron, he (McNutt,) married Cameron's widow, and took possession of his large estate!—This is but a glance at the subject; the communication of Gen. Foote is enough to thrill the heart with horror. Whether McNutt be innocent or guilty of the crime imputed, his feelings are exceedingly dubious, it is hardly to be supposed that he will permit General Foote to live in peace and quiet, after his most extraordinary publication.—*The Monitor.*

2. Resolved, That it is the ardent desire of the members of this Convention, to advance the interest of all the Editorial fraternity throughout the State, and that we pledge ourselves to use our endeavors for that object, and to cultivate the good will and kind feelings of our brethren.

3. Resolved, That no statement or communication in relation to personal disputes or private con-

A serious mistake, if it is one.—On the 22d of July last, the Committee of War issued an order authorizing the enlistment of seven hundred Indians, in bands of 50 each, upon the following terms, for six months' service:

To each leader of a band, \$417 00

To each of the others, \$70 00

Under this order 200 Indians and Shawnees had arrived at St. Louis and embarked for Florida. Subsequently, another order was received alleging that there was a mistake in the previous order, and that instead of \$417 00 it should have been only \$70.

A special messenger left St. Louis on Sunday last in the Steam Boat Alton for New Orleans, to hear the intelligence of the mistake to the Indians. It was supposed he would not reach them until after they had arrived in Florida.

It is really remarkable that such a mistake should have occurred and remain undetected for two months. The editor of the St. Louis Republican thinks that Pontotoc became fearful, that giving Indians eight times as much pay as our own volunteers, would be unpopular, and, therefore, pretended there was a mistake.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

[The National Intelligencer, on inquiry at the War Department, found that the mistake originated with a Clerk, and not the Sec'y.]

Wm. L. May, a Van Buren Representative in the last Congress from Illinois, has published a pamphlet in which he accuses the leaders of his party of divers acts of corruption. Among others he enumerates a pretty long list of Amos Kendall's relatives who have been provided with lucrative offices in the post office department. Two or three of them are in the *Dead Letter office*. Kendall placed them there to pocket the money found in the dead letters returned to the general post office. This is a more serious charge than we ever saw preferred against the Postmaster General by his political opponents. But then these official gentlemen doubtless know each other better than the whigs know them.—*Kennebec Journal.*

A Court in Michigan.—The papers give an account of a very strange proceeding in a trial before a court in Pontiac, Michigan. Benjamin Irish had sued George W. Wisner for the recovery of a bet made upon the result of the election. Among other witnesses in favor of the plaintiff, was Samuel N. Gannett, editor of the *Administration paper* in Pontiac, and a candidate for the State Legislature. Being asked by the defendant whether he was interested in the event of the suit, he replied that he had promised the plaintiff to help him to pay the expenses of the suit—had also promised to help five others to tar and feather the defendant, and carry him out of the village. He knew the ballot box had been tampered with, and he did not care who had done it.

The defendant objected to receive Gannett's evidence, and commenced making remarks to the Court in support of the objection. Gannett rose, drew up his chair, and said, "If he (meaning Mr. Wisner,) says any thing that incriminates against me, by all means do it." The defendant then said that he had been so interested in the case that he had been compelled to do it. "Come," said the defendant, "I shall have one of the halves and you the other, and should the ticket turn out to be a prize, we will marry and join our two halves together." So it was; the ticket was a twenty thousand dollar prize, and they were married, the union being the three senators thus spoken of.

Laughable Scene in Dublin.—The following scene took place at the nomination of the candidates in Dublin:—

Mr. West, the opposing candidate, in repelling the charge of cruelty to his son, Catharine, said, "I have a

son and often scolded him, but he was no horrid ploughboy. If O'Connell prided himself on personal power, let him stand forth undressed.

A Bond-street perruquier's bundle and then let all judge and my which the handsomest men. Mr. O'Connell, after removing his head covering with one hand, struck off his Brutus, and appeared in his suit of native nakedness—not a hair between him and the chandler above his head. It is impossible to describe the effect of such an incident. O'Connell's face was red with frolic and fun; he roared and all around him in triumph, as it were, at the ready answer to Mr. West's appeal for a judge on his beauty. The whole court, the candidates, orange-men, green-men, and all seemed for a while to drop all recollection of the contest, and to indulge in one of the most exciting and whimsical scenes witnessed.

Awful Prediction.—A learned member of Bremen, has made a calculation which is enough to make one tremble for the dreadful fate of prosperity. According to the calculations of this sage, after a life of 83,000 years, a comet will sweep the earth in the same proximity as the moon, after 4,000,000 years it will approach to the distance of 7,700 geographical miles, and then if its attraction equals that of the earth, the waters of the ocean will be raised 13,000 feet, and

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SHORT AND LONG OF IT.

[from next.]
Of wedded bliss, bards sing auld,
I cannot make a song of it;
For I am small—my wife is tall;
And that's the short and long of it.

When we debate, it is my wife,
Always to have the wrong of it;
For I am small, and she is tall,
And that's the short and long of it.

And when I speak, my voice is weak,
But her's the voice of a song of it;
For I am small, and she is tall,
And that's the short and long of it.

She has a brief command in chief,
But I am All the Camp of it;
For I am small, and she is tall,
And that's the short and long of it.

She gives to me the weakest tea;
And take a bowl smooching of it;
For I am small, and she is tall,
And that's the short and long of it.

She'll sometimes grip my Crotcher's whip
And make me feel the thong of it;
For I am small, and she is tall,
And that's the short and long of it.

Against my life she'll take a knife
Or fork, to dart a prong of it;
For I am small, and she is tall,
And that's the short and long of it.

I sometimes think I'll take to drink,
And hector, when I'm strong of it;
For I am small, and she is tall,
And that's the short and long of it.

Oh, if the bell would ring her knell,
I'd make a gay ding dong of it;
For I am small, and she is tall,
And that's the short and long of it.

THE CHOICE OF A FRIEND.
Were I to choose a friend for life,
That friend should be a modest wife;
To whom I might with joy impart
The tender feelings of my heart.

With such a friend I might with ease
Sail over life's tempestuous seas.
A passage with a friend like this
Would make it smooth and full of bliss.

THE PARTING KISS.

A FRAGMENT.

"I was but five years old when my mother died; but her image is as distinct in my recollection, now that twelve years have elapsed, as it was at the time of her death. I remember her as a pale, beautiful, gentle being, with a sweet smile, and a voice that was soft and cheerful when she praised me; and when I erred, for I was a wild, thoughtless child, there was a trembling mildness about it that always went to my little heart. And then she was so kind, so patient; she thinks I can now see her large blue eyes moist with sorrow, because of my childish waywardness, and hear her repeat, 'My child, can you grieve me so?' I recollect she had for a long time been pale and feeble, and that sometimes there would come a bright spot on her cheek, which made her look so lovely, I thought she must be well. But then she sometimes spoke of dying, and pressed me to her bosom, and told me 'to be good when she was gone, and to love my father a great deal, and be kind to him, for he would have no one else to love.' I recollect she was very sick all day, and my little hobby-horse and whip were laid aside, and I tried to be quiet. I did not see her for the whole day, and it seemed very long. At night they told me my mother was too sick to kiss me, as she always used to do before I went to bed, and I must go without it. But I could not. I stole into the room, and laying my lips close to hers, whispered, 'Mother, mother, won't you kiss me?'—Her lips were very cold; and when she put her arm around me, laid my head upon her bosom, and one hand upon my cheek, I felt a cold shuddering creep all over me. My father carried me from the room, but he could not speak. After they put me in bed, I lay a long while thinking. I feared my mother would indeed die, for her cheek felt as cold as my little sister's did when she died, and they laid her in the ground. But the impressions of mortality are always indistinct in childhood, and I soon fell asleep. In the morning I hastened to my mother's room. A white napkin covered her face. I removed it—it was just as I feared. Her eyes were closed; her cheek was cold and hard, but the lovely expression that always rested upon her lips remained. In an instant all the little faults for which she had so often reproved me, rushed upon my mind. I longed to tell her how good I would always be, if she would remain with me. She was buried; but my remembrance of the funeral is indistinct. I only retain the impression which her precepts and example left upon my mind. I was a passionate, headstrong boy; but I never yielded to this turn of my disposition, without fancying I saw her mild, tearful eye fixed upon me just as she used to do in life. And then when I had succeeded in overcoming it, her sweet smile of approbation beamed upon me, and I was happy. My whole character underwent a change, even from the moment of her death. Her spirit was forever with me, strengthening my good resolutions, and wakening my propensity to evil. I felt that it would grieve her gentle spirit to see me err, and I could not, would not do it. I was the child of her affection; I knew she had prayed and wept over me, and that even on the threshold of eternity her affection for me had caused her gentle spirit to linger, that she might pray for me once more. I resolved to become all that she could desire. His resolution I have never forgotten. It led me to subdue the waywardness of youth, protected me through the tempests of youth, and will comfort and sustain me through the busier scenes of man.

Whatever there is that is estimable

in my character, I owe, to the impressions of goodness made upon my infant mind by the exemplary conduct and faithful instructions of my excellent mother."

The *Dissected Almanac*.—An Indian journal relates an extraordinary incident connected with the recent death of one of the Roman Cardinals. In consequence of extreme grief, Cardinal Scognamiglio had fallen ill. He had a surgeon, who believed him to be dead, and his servants happened to have the body opened and unshrouded before postmortem. The surgeon's knife had penetrated still to heat. He recovered animation at the moment, and had force enough to repel with his hand the knife of the surgeon. It was too late; the wound was mortal.

Married Ladies.—A married lady, alluding in conversation to the 46th Psalm, observed that while "young men and maidens, old men and children," were expressly mentioned, not a word was said about married women. An old clergyman, whom she was addressing, assured her that, had not been omitted, that she would find them included in one of the preceding verses, under the description of *upsets and storms*!

Men are born with two eyes but with one tongue in order that they should see twice as much as they say but from their conduct, one would suppose that they were born with two tongues and one eye; for those talk the most, who have observed the least and obtrude their remarks upon every thing who have seen into nothing.—*Lacon*.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned trading for a note of hand given to Wm. M. Bostwick, due twelve months after date, for nineteen dollars and ninety-nine cents, as I have not received value for the same—and I am determined not to pay the full amount of said note unless compelled to do so by law.

JOHN SIMPSON.

Oct. 27, 1837. 72

67 Post Office Notice.

ALL persons who fail to pay their Postage Account when called on, will get no more Letters or Papers without the cash down. I am determined to adhere to this rule—moreover, all postage must be paid in SPECIE, according to the instructions from the P. M. General.

B. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Oct. 25, 1837. 67

N. B. Letters and Papers will not be delivered in future, except to the proper owners, without a written order or servant.

BEEF! BEEF! BEEP!!

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he still continues to furnish Fresh BEEF, on Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturday mornings in each week. He has just received a fine drove of cattle as ever was brought to this market, and as he is in the habit of taking his Beef around the town, he would take pleasure in serving any person who may feel disposed to encourage him. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

THOMAS GOODLARD.

Oct. 7, 1837. 67

SUFFERING HUMANITY! Come to Relief!!

HAVE you tooth ache—we have a certain remedy. Have you theague which baffles physicians—the cure is at hand. We have also Dr. Parson's balm of Carageen or Irish Moss, an excellent remedy for Colds, Coughs, Spitting Blood, and Whooping Cough, which is now prevailing in the country—come and get the medicine and relieve your children from such a horrid disease. We also have a large and fresh supply of



Peters' Pills,

No. 6 Composition,

Dr. Bernard's remedy for Cholera Morbus, Bowel Complaint, Cramps, Spasms, &c.

Spice Bitters, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

The Afflicted Man's Friend,

or

Ointment of many Virtues.

We expect to have in a short time a large supply of MEDICINES, consisting of all the articles usually kept. Also, an extensive assortment of the

Thompsonian Medicines.

WILLIAMS & BOYD.

Oct. 19, 1837. 67

N. B. We are Dr. Peters' Agent for 10 or 12 counties in the western part of N. C. Merchandise can be supplied at all times at New York Prices.

W. & B.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of Stockland's Bagging, Roofing and Twine, which they offer low for Cash, or to punctual dealers on short credit.

MORRISON & HARRIS.

Oct. 18, 1837. 67

N. B. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, Dry Cowsides, &c.

M. & H.

NOTICE.

The subscribers have just received a quantity of Stockland's Bagging, Roofing and Twine, which they offer low for Cash, or to punctual dealers on short credit.

MORRISON & HARRIS.

Oct. 18, 1837. 67

N. B. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, Dry Cowsides, &c.

M. & H.

NOTICE.

The subscribers have just received a quantity of Stockland's Bagging, Roofing and Twine, which they offer low for Cash, or to punctual dealers on short credit.

MORRISON & HARRIS.

Oct. 18, 1837. 67

N. B. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, Dry Cowsides, &c.

M. & H.

NOTICE.

The subscribers have just received a quantity of Stockland's Bagging, Roofing and Twine, which they offer low for Cash, or to punctual dealers on short credit.

MORRISON & HARRIS.

Oct. 18, 1837. 67

N. B. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, Dry Cowsides, &c.

M. & H.

NOTICE.

The subscribers have just received a quantity of Stockland's Bagging, Roofing and Twine, which they offer low for Cash, or to punctual dealers on short credit.

MORRISON & HARRIS.

Oct. 18, 1837. 67

N. B. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, Dry Cowsides, &c.

M. & H.

NOTICE.

The subscribers have just received a quantity of Stockland's Bagging, Roofing and Twine, which they offer low for Cash, or to punctual dealers on short credit.

MORRISON & HARRIS.

Oct. 18, 1837. 67

N. B. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, Dry Cowsides, &c.

M. & H.

NOTICE.

The subscribers have just received a quantity of Stockland's Bagging, Roofing and Twine, which they offer low for Cash, or to punctual dealers on short credit.

MORRISON & HARRIS.

Oct. 18, 1837. 67

N. B. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, Dry Cowsides, &c.

M. & H.

NOTICE.

The subscribers have just received a quantity of Stockland's Bagging, Roofing and Twine, which they offer low for Cash, or to punctual dealers on short credit.

MORRISON & HARRIS.

Oct. 18, 1837. 67

N. B. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, Dry Cowsides, &c.

M. & H.

NOTICE.

The subscribers have just received a quantity of Stockland's Bagging, Roofing and Twine, which they offer low for Cash, or to punctual dealers on short credit.

MORRISON & HARRIS.

Oct. 18, 1837. 67

N. B. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, Dry Cowsides, &c.

M. & H.

NOTICE.

The subscribers have just received a quantity of Stockland's Bagging, Roofing and Twine, which they offer low for Cash, or to punctual dealers on short credit.

MORRISON & HARRIS.

Oct. 18, 1837. 67

N. B. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, Dry Cowsides, &c.

M. & H.

NOTICE.

The subscribers have just received a quantity of Stockland's Bagging, Roofing and Twine, which they offer low for Cash, or to punctual dealers on short credit.

MORRISON & HARRIS.

Oct. 18, 1837. 67

N. B. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, Dry Cowsides, &c.

M. & H.

NOTICE.

The subscribers have just received a quantity of Stockland's Bagging, Roofing and Twine, which they offer low for Cash, or to punctual dealers on short credit.

MORRISON & HARRIS.

Oct. 18, 1837. 67

N. B. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, Dry Cowsides, &c.

M. & H.

NOTICE.

The subscribers have just received a quantity of Stockland's Bagging, Roofing and Twine, which they offer low for Cash, or to punctual dealers on short credit.

MORRISON & HARRIS.